



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BULLETIN
OF THE
TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

Vol. VII.]

New York, June, 1880.

[No. 6.]

§ 44. **Proceedings of the Torrey Club.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Club was held at the Herbarium, Columbia College, Tuesday evening, June 8th, the Vice-President in the chair. Twenty-five members and eight visitors were present.

Mr. Britton read a report in regard to the field meetings that had occurred up to date.

A communication, accompanied by specimens, from Capt. J. Donnell Smith, was read by Mr. Leggett. The specimens sent were those of a fern which had been determined by Prof. Eaton as *Aspidium conterminum* var. *strigosum* (new to the United States), and of *Wollfiella gladiata*, var. *Floridana*, described below.

Mr. LeRoy, in behalf of the donor, Miss Mary C. Reynolds, of St. Augustine, Fla., presented the Club with a specimen of *Acrostichum aureum*, L.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to tender the thanks of the Club to the donors of the specimens.

Mr. Jos. Schrenk called attention to a remarkable specimen of a sassafras tree which he had recently observed on Jackson Avenue, near Newton, Long Island, the trunk of which measured 8 ft. and 6 inches in circumference. Dr. Newberry remarked that in the West, where the tree was abundant, he had seen specimens that were 2 ft. in diameter, and that these were considered of extraordinary size, but he had never met with any so large as the one mentioned by Mr. Schrenk.

A letter from Mr. J. H. Gore asking information in regard to "Tuckahoe" was referred to Mr. Gerard to report upon.

Prof. Wood exhibited specimens and read a list of twenty-five Idaho plants received by him from Lieut. Wilcox, two of which he thought were new species. Among the specimens was a species of *Peucedanum*, which Dr. Newberry stated formed an important element of food for the Indians of Idaho and Oregon. From the root, which is the part used, the epidermis is stripped off, and the internal portion is pounded fine and made into bread or pressed into flat cakes.

Mr. Brown presented to the Club's Herbarium specimens of three grasses found in New York City and new to its flora—*Festuca Myurus*, L., *Glyceria procumbens*, and *Phleum arenarium*, L.

An invitation was read from the North Jersey Botanical Club to join its members in a botanical excursion to Millburn, N. J., on Saturday, June 12th.

On motion the invitation was accepted.

Mr. Wolfe, the Secretary of N. J. B. C., being present, made, on invitation, a few remarks on the character of the flora of the locality to be visited.

Mr. Jos. Schrenk read a note on the parasitism of *Aphyllon uniflorum*, T. & G. This communication gave rise to considerable discussion in regard to other parasitic plants, such as *Monotropa* and *Epiphegus*.

Mr. Brown stated that he had recently detected a foreign species of *Orobanche* on the ballast heaps at Hunter's Point, which was growing at some distance from any other plants and did not appear to be parasitic, but that the matter needed further and closer investigation than he had given it. After a lengthy discussion of *Monotropa uniflora*, L., which was taken part in by Dr. Newberry, and Messrs. Wright, Britton, Leggett and others, Mr. Braman promised to study the plant's mode of life during the present season, and report thereon.

Mr. Britton read a paper on the "Northward Extension of the New Jersey Pine Barrens Flora on Long and Staten Islands."

Two names were proposed for active membership.

On motion the Club adjourned to meet during the months of July and August on call of the Secretary, and at such places as he may select.

§ 45. New or Little-known Ferns of the United States. No. 8.

24. *Aspidium conterminum*. Willd., var. *strigosum*.—This is the name which seems proper to be borne by a fern discovered by Capt. J. Donnell Smith, last March, in a miry swamp which drains into Peace Creek, Polk Co., Florida. The fern is related to *A. Noveboracense* and more closely to *A. Nevadense*, and belongs to a group of forms referred to *A. conterminum* in *Synopsis Filicum*, but divided into several species by Fée, Fournier, and other writers. The form found in Florida agrees perfectly with an authentic specimen of *A. strigosum*, collected in Guadeloupe by L' Herminier, and described by Fée in his *Histoire des Fougères et des Lycopodiacees des Antilles*, p. 78. t. XXII, fig. 2. It is also identical with *A. exsudans*, var. *majus*, of Fournier (Pl. Mex., Crypt. p. 93), as shown by a comparison of authentic specimens. From the more strictly limited *A. conterminum* it differs by the shorter stalk, and the more rigid frond, the under surface of which is copiously dotted with resinous globules, and by the presence of minute mamillate glands on the sides of the rachis at the insertion of each pinna. The character written for the Appendix of the "Ferns of North America" reads thus: "Root-stock stout, erect, often rising above ground, bearing a crown of fronds; fronds 1 to 4 feet long, puberulent and glandular beneath, very short-stalked, lanceolate, caudate-acuminate, much narrowed at the base, somewhat rigid, pinnate; pinnae sessile, narrowly lanceolate from a broader base, acuminate, deeply pinnatifid into oblong obliquely sub-falcate obtuse segments; veins free, simple; sori near the margin; indusium reniform, minute, glandular and somewhat pilose, evanescent."

A peculiarity, pointed out to me by Capt. Smith, is that the base of the stipe, for a little distance, is narrowly wing-margined on both sides by a protrusion of the parenchyma through the outer sclerenchymatous sheath. This is seen best by cutting a thin cross-section